

On the first day, January 29, thunder was heard from southward at intervals during the morning, and at 9^h 30^m a solar halo was seen. The sky became quite covered with heavy nimbus clouds soon after 13^h, and at 14^h 35^m rain commenced to fall, lasting till 15^h 5^m, accompanied by occasional loud peals of thunder. The storm traveled from south to north-northeast passing slightly to the east of the observatory. The temperature began to fall before the sky was completely covered, and continued to do so until 14^h 30^m; at 13^h 50^m the wind veered from north to south, and was from southeast by south during the rain which fell from 14^h 30^m to 15^h 5^m.

On the second day the sky became covered with heavy nimbus clouds at 12^h 0^m, and very heavy rain fell from 12^h 50^m to 13^h 10^m. On this occasion the storm traveled from south-southwest to north-northeast, passing very nearly over the observatory; at the same time a second storm burst over the Ponce, a mountain 7 miles south by west of the observatory.

The fall of temperature during this storm was the greatest on record, viz., from 98.5° at 11^h 25^m to 72.0° at 12^h 58^m. Here also the fall commenced some minutes before the sky became covered.

The sunshine strip shows a continuous burned line up to 11^h 53^m, and a small spot at 12^h 0^m.

Between 11^h 25^m and 11^h 35^m, the wind veered from north-northeast to south, and was from the latter direction during the heavy rain which followed.

The registers are brought to the notice of meteorologists, with a view to obtaining further information on the effect of thunderstorms, and any such information will be much appreciated.

RECENT PAPERS BEARING ON METEOROLOGY.

W. F. R. PHILLIPS, in charge of Library, etc.

The subjoined list of titles has been selected from the contents of the periodicals and serials recently received in the library of the Weather Bureau. The titles selected are of papers or other communications bearing on meteorology or cognate branches of science. This is not a complete index of the meteorological contents of all the journals from which it has been compiled; it shows only the articles that appear to the compiler likely to be of particular interest in connection with the work of the Weather Bureau:

Journal de Physique. Paris. 3me série. Tome 9.

Brillouin, Marcel. Origine, variation et perturbations de l'électricité atmosphérique. P. 91.

Teisserenc de Bort. Étude de l'atmosphère dans la verticale par cerfs-volants et ballons-sondes. P. 129.

Scientific American. New York. Vol. 82.

Crafts, H. A. Snowfall and Water Supply of the Rocky Mountains. P. 133.

Annalen der Physik. Leipzig. Vierte Folge. Band 1.

Schwalbe, G. Über die experimentelle Grundlage der Exner'schen theorie der Luftelektricität. P. 294.

Zeitschrift für Luftschiffahrt u. Physik der Atmosphäre. Berlin. 19 Jahrg.

Jacob, E. Fortsetzung der Betrachtungen über eine kinetische Theorie der Luftbewegungen. P. 5.

Nimfuhr, R. Flugtechnische Betrachtungen (Schluss). P. 14.

Nature. London. Vol. 61.

Dexter, E. G. Drunkenness and the Weather. P. 365.

Marconi, G. Wireless Telegraphy. P. 377.

Wood, R. W. Effects of Lightning on Electric Lamps. P. 391.

Halm, J. Relation between the Periodic Changes of Solar Activity and the Earth's Motion. P. 445.

P., W. E. Applied Meteorology. P. 448.

La Nature. Paris. 28me Année.

Jaubert, J. L'Orage du 13 Février 1900. P. 210.

Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau. Braunschweig. 15 Jahrg.

Fassig, O. L. Typen des März-Wetters in den Vereinigten Staaten. (Abstract American Journal Science). P. 94.

Das Wetter. Berlin. 17 Jahrg.

Kasner C. Der Mistral. P. 25.

Meinardus, W. Ueber der Methoden der Maritimen Klimatologie. P. 28.

Bornstein, R. Eine Verbesserung des telegraphischen Witterungsdienstes. P. 36.

Ciel et Terre. Bruxelles. 20me Année.

Vander Linden, E. Prévision du temps pour une période de plusieurs jours. P. 589.

Proceedings of the Royal Society. London. Vol. 66.

Sworn, S. A. Researches in Absolute Mercurial Thermometry. P. 86.

Gaea. Leipzig. 36 Jahrg.

Trabert, W. Die Bildung des Hagels. (Schluss). P. 207.

Symon's Meteorological Magazine. London. Vol. 35.

— The Snow and Floods of February, 1900 [England]. P. 18.

Meteorologische Zeitschrift. Wien. Band 17.

Less, E. Ueber den täglichen Gang der Sommerregen bei verschiedenen Wetterlagen. P. 49.

Bergholz, P. Ueber Bildungsstätten, Bahnen und Zonen der Orkane des Fernen Ostens. P. 71.

Woeikof, A. Arktis und Antarktis. P. 75.

Woeikof, A. Al. v. Tillo. P. 79.

Hann, J. Klima von Ponta Delgada. P. 80.

Hann, J. Ueber eine als möglich gedachte Ursache der Wirksamkeit des Hagelschiessens. P. 83.

Hann, J. Klimatabelle für Auckland (Neuseeland, Nordinsel). P. 84.

— Einfluss der Grossen Seen auf den Niederschlag. P. 87.

— Kohlensäuregehalt der Luft auf dem Montblanc. P. 87

— Neue tägliche Wetterkarten. P. 88.

— Das Vorkommen von Jod in der Atmosphäre. P. 88.

MEXICAN CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA.

Through the kind cooperation of Señor Manuel E. Pastrana, Director of the Central Meteorologico-Magnetic Observatory, the monthly summaries of Mexican data are now communicated in manuscript, in advance of their publication in the Boletín Mensual. An abstract, translated into English measures, is here given, in continuation of the similar tables published in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW since 1896. The barometric means have not been reduced to standard gravity, but this correction will be given at some future date when the pressures are published on our Chart IV.

Mexican data for February, 1900.

Stations.	Altitude.	Mean barometer.	Temperature.			Relative humidity.	Precipitation.	Prevailing direction.	
			Max.	Min.	Mean.			Wind.	Cloud.
Colima.....	1,656	Feet. Inch.	86.4	59.3	.....	.....	Inch.	.....	.....
Culiácan Rosales (E. d. S.).....	112	29.78	86.0	56.1	71.4	64	3.22	w.	.....
Durango (Seminario).....	6,243	24.00	77.0	28.4	54.5	47	0.94	sw.	sw.
Leon (Guanajuato).....	5,934	24.28	79.0	36.1	59.4	44	0.04	sw.	sw.
Mazatlan.....	25	29.96	95.4	52.0	75.7	65	0.70	se.	e.
Mexico (Obs. Cent.).....	7,472	23.03	79.0	35.6	59.0	49	T.	w.	.....
Morelia (Seminario).....	6,401	23.98	76.8	39.9	59.7	54	.....	sw.	sw.
Puebla (Col. Cat.).....	7,112	23.86	75.4	39.2	61.5	60	T.	ene. e.	s.
Saltillo (Col. S. Juan).....	5,399	24.74	76.3	25.2	52.3	58	0.98	s.	sw.
San Isidro (Hac. de Guanajuato).....	.....	.....	69.4	56.8	.....	.....	T.	w.	.....
Silao	6,068	24.26	74.5	44.2	61.5	47	0.23	w.	w.
Zapotlan	5,078	25.09	82.0	44.6	62.8	50	0.08	sw.	w.

EARTHQUAKES AT CARSON CITY, NEV.

By Prof. CHARLES W. FRIEND.

According to a letter recently received from Prof. Charles W. Friend, the geographical position of his private observatory at Carson City, Nev., is latitude N. 39° 9' 47.2", and longitude W. 119° 45' 42.9". The altitude above sea level is 4,660 feet. The observatory is well furnished with a 5-inch refractor by Clark, a 3-inch transit by Troughton and Simms, a chronograph by Fauth, sidereal clock, chronometers, sextants, and astro-photographic apparatus.

The seismograph is a duplex pendulum pattern from designs by Prof. J. A. Ewing. Meteorological records have been kept tridaily at 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m., Pacific standard time, since 1880. In the following list of earthquakes the scale of terms used in the 6th column is that known as the Rossi-Forel scale, which reads as follows: